









**The Jews.**—Rev. J. J. Banga, a missionary of the London Jews Society, writes from Bern (Switzerland), under date of December 3, 1825:—  
“A circle is now forming here, chiefly of ladies, of whom many understand English, in order to watch every opportunity to promote our cause.”

Rev. G. Wernerskirch writes from Posen (Russian Poland) under date of Jan. 2, 1826:—  
“That there is a stir among the Jews, is undeniable; and to speak of Posen, the first object of the Committee is gained here. The Jews hear the Gospel preached; Christians are interested in their welfare; and what is also pleasing, not only the casting away of the Jews has been the reconciling of the Gentile world, but also, the Christian endeavor to evangelize them, proves a blessing to the Christian church: what then is their receiving? All who labor in this blessed work, are doubtless greatly instrumental in the conversion of the whole world. May the God of all grace pour out his abundance upon us, that many may be turned to righteousness by our means! May this, and all other like wishes, which I pour out before the throne of grace, be answered of God for his mercy sake!”

Rev. F. W. Becker writes from Lublin (Poland) under date of Aug. 23, 1825:—  
“To-day we have sold 19 copies of the Prophets in Hebrew.”  
“On morning of the 24th, 10 other copies, being all they had on hand, were sold; and many more were asked for during the day.”

**Catholics in Ireland.**—The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland, thirty in number, have published a “Declaration,” consisting of fourteen articles, in which they affirm, that the Catholic religion is perfectly consistent with every regular form which human government may assume—that the Catholics of Ireland are permitted to read authentic and approved translations of the Holy Scriptures with explanatory notes—that, though they believe the age of miracles is not past, this belief is not required by them as a term of communion—that though they revere the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, and devoutly invoke their intercession, they do not honor them with divine worship—that they respect the images of Christ and his saints, without believing that they are endowed with any intrinsic efficacy—that they receive and respect the Ten Commandments—that heresy, in their opinion, excludes from the kingdom of God, though they are not obliged to believe that all those who are wilfully and obstinately attached to error, who have been seduced into it by others, or have imbibed it from their parents—that in the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper they believe Jesus Christ to be truly, really, and substantially present—that no actual sin can be forgiven at the will of Pope or Priest, without repentance and resolutions of amendment—that the duty of auricular confession flows from the power of forgiving and retaining sins, which Christ left to his Church—that they do not believe it is lawful to murder persons under pretence of their being heretics, nor that “no faith is to be kept with heretics”—that they will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their sovereign Geo. 4th, and do not believe that any Pope or Prelate has, or ought to have, any civil power, either directly or indirectly, with that realm—that they will defend to the utmost of their power the present arrangement of property in Ireland, as established by the laws, and will not exercise any privilege to which they are or may be entitled, to disturb and weaken the Protestant religion and Protestant Government in that country.

These declarations would seem to give a better idea of Catholicism in Ireland than in other parts of the world. View it now in another light. “The Englishman,” says the London Spectator, “a compassionate his Catholic family, has extended the benefits of the Jubilee to all the kingdoms of Europe. In consequence, the Jubilee was proclaimed in the London District, on Sunday, April 9, and will continue six months. During that time, all good Catholics who confess their sins to the Priest, receive the Holy Sacrament, and visit 15 Churches, and the Church appointed by the Bishop for that purpose, to pray for the establishment of the Papacy, and the confusion of heretics, may obtain a plenary indulgence, i.e. a remission of whatever temporal punishments their transgressions may have incurred, the eternal punishment being remitted at their baptism! This is Popery in the nineteenth century.”

**Dissenters.**—A petition has been presented to Parliament from the Dissenters of Wareham, for the removal of those restrictions under which the Protestant Dissenters of England still lie. By the present law on the subject, Episcopalians are eligible to offices of honor or profit. If such petitions should become general, (as there is some reason to believe they will,) it is possible a change in favor of Dissenters might be effected.

In the last six years, the Society in England for the relief of aged and infirm Baptist Ministers, have distributed \$3,654, besides funding \$9,938 more in the 4 per cent stock.

#### THE AFRICAN COLONY.

We have given, on our first page, several interesting particulars concerning the American Colony in Africa. The official organ of publication of the Colonization Society communicates other facts which are equally encouraging.

It is stated by Mr. Ashmun, the Society’s Agent at the Colony, that between the 17th of June and the month of December 1825, there had been three deaths of adult persons, and two of children; and that the former had all been in a declining decline for several months.

The civil prerogatives and government of the Colony, and the body of laws by which they are respectively secured and administered, continue to receive the approbation of all concerned.

In respect to the means of subsisting, we are assured that the emigrants generally live in a neatness and comfort, approaching to elegance in some instances, unknown to them while in America: That a family which has resided twelve months in the Colony, cannot be found without the means of furnishing a comfortable table; nor an individual of any description, destitute of decent apparel.

“All,” says Mr. Ashmun, as quoted from the “Repository,” “all are successfully engaged in building their dwelling and other houses; and at the same time improving their town premises—many their plantations—and all these labours, it is said, are attended with success.”

More recently however, as stated in our last, a considerable mortality has prevailed among the new emigrants.

is to be recollected, are supplementary to the general burden of finding for their families in the meantime, a reputable and comfortable maintenance.

**The religious character of the Colonists.**  
Happily, a large portion of the settlers were, previous to their emigration, the members of religious connexions in America.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Sabbath is universally observed with all the outward marks of religious decorum—that domestic worship is common—that Sunday schools, both for native and settlers’ children, are zealously sustained, numerous, attended, and productive of the happiest fruits—that there is a general attendance of all classes, on the public, and occasional, worship of God—and that charitable and pious associations, chiefly for the religious tuition and bringing up of native children, are on foot, and appear to have been undertaken in that spirit of intelligent zeal which ensures both perseverance and success.

During the latter half of the past year, two commodious and beautiful chapels, each sufficient to contain several hundred worshippers, have been erected, and consecrated to the Christian God.

The well adjusted, and plainly ornamented spirit of one of these, is among the first objects which occur to the observer on approaching the town, from the roadstead. These little churches stand on the confines of a once gloomy forest, consecrated to the demon-worship of the natives.

The Board may rely with confidence, that the pure doctrines and precepts of Christianity are here taught us, both from the desk, and by the examples of its ministers.

The Holy Author of our religion and salvation, has made the hearts of a large proportion of these people, the temples of the Divine Spirit. The faith of the everlasting gospel, with an evidence and strength which nothing short of the power of the Almighty can produce or sustain, has become the animating spring of action, the daily rule of life, the source of immortal hope and ineffable enjoyment, to a large proportion of your Colonists.

**The moral character of the Colonists.**

The moral character of the Colonists is, generally, good. There is a powerful preponderance of example and of influence on the side of moral virtue; and every species of open vice is, by the given frown, either put out of countenance or driven out of sight. Occasional instances of drunkenness, licentiousness, and fraud, there certainly are; but these instances are either so unfrequent in themselves, or so cautiously concealed from public view, as very seldom to come to light. In either case, a conclusion is authorized in favour of the general tone of moral feeling, and the correctness of the general practice.

The vice of common swearing is, I am happy to inform the Board, unknown in the Colony. In such odium and abhorrence is the practice held, that nothing but the momentary intoxication of ungovernable passion, can extort from those formerly most enslaved to the habit, expressions once as natural as the breath they respired.

**The relations of the Colony with the neighboring Tribes.**

The first effects of the Colony in civilizing and improving the condition of the natives of Africa, are beginning to be realized.

The policy which I have invariably pursued in all the intercourse of the Colony with them, is that of benevolence, humanity and justice. They have been treated as men and brethren of a common family. We have practically taught them, in the spirit of the parent institution, that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good. We have adopted sixty of their children; and brought them forward as children of the Colony—and shown a tender concern for their happiness & a sacred regard to their rights, even when possessed of a dictatorial power over both. Our influence over them is unbounded—it is increasing—it is more extensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity, by asserting. But I beg leave to refer at least, to facts already communicated—to our military expeditions into the heart of their country, uninterrupted, to our purchase of the St. Paul’s—admission into Grand Bassa, and acquisition of the interior. On several occasions of alarm from the interior, the whole population of the country has been ready to throw itself into our arms for protection. No man of the least consideration in the country, will desert from his importunities, till at least one of his sons is fixed in some settler’s family.

One of the most obvious effects of this Colony, has already been to check, in this part of Africa, the prevalence of the slave-trade. The promptness and severity with which our arms have, in every instance, avenged the insults and injuries offered by slave ships and factories to the people, have, I may confidently say, banished it forever from this district of the coast.

To the lasting honor of the American Colonization Society, it has founded a new empire on this continent, of which the basis is Christianity, intelligence, and rational liberty;—has conducted it happily through the perilous stages of its inception and early growth;—has seen its members in the full possession of the means of acquiring the comforts of life, and sustaining against any anticipated opposition, the stand to which they are advanced. The Society has demonstrated experimentally to the world, the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1817—18, without funds, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the human race. And in having achieved so much, it has, in my opinion, compassed the special design of its institution; and must from this period, resign up the great work of colonization, considered as an object of national benevolence, to the national patronage.

At the General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in New Hampshire, held last week at Concord, it was recommended that the first Friday in July next be observed by the churches as a day of Fasting and Prayer for a revival of religion. The Convention Sermon was preached by the Rev. Phineas Cook of Acworth. Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Stoddard, was appointed for the same service in 1827.

The second Report of the N. H. Colonization Society was read at the annual meeting in Concord on Thursday evening of last week. Receipts during the year, \$512, 60—expenditures \$433, 28. Balance in the treasury, 79, 37. The Report, says the N. H. Repository, to which we are indebted for the above facts, “was highly interesting, and is to be printed and distributed by order of the Society.”

**MR. CORNELIUS’ SERMON ON THE TRINITY.**

Our readers will learn with pleasure, that a second edition of the Discourse on the Trinity (noticed in the Recorder & Telegraph of April 7) by Rev. ELIAS CORNELIUS, of Salem, has recently been published. This is an able Discourse, and well supplies a deficiency which has long existed, and has been deeply felt by many friends of truth, especially in this part of our country.

Numerous treatises on the doctrine of the Trinity, of high value, are indeed already in print; some of them well adapted to the state of theological controversy in the present age, and in this

portion of the church. But few or none of them were suited to popular use. To the student of divinity they were all that could be desired; but they were too extended, elaborate and learned, to be useful to the generality of persons who need instruction on this fundamental truth of the Christian system. A lucid and simple exhibition of the doctrine, and of the evidence on which it rests, adapted to common minds, while it should present to the more studious and enlightened a condensed view of the results of a thorough investigation, was greatly needed. Such an exhibition is now furnished us in Mr. Cornelius’ Discourse.

We have, in the first place, a judicious and accurate statement of the doctrine; secondly, a brief but perfectly satisfactory exhibition of the proofs on which it rests, followed by conclusive answers to the most plausible objections; and thirdly, an interesting view of the practical and fundamental importance of the doctrine.—Every minister of the gospel ought to possess a copy of this discourse, & to encourage its circulation among his people.

**MR. WILLIAMS’ INSTALLATION SERMON.**

The Rev. Samuel P. Williams’ Sermon at the Installation of Rev. Dr. Dana as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Society in Newburyport, has just issued from the press of Mr. W. W. Palfrey, of Salem. It treats of the Duties of Congregations to their Pastors—a subject which merits more attention than it receives, both from ministers and people. The duties mentioned, are 1. Providing for his temporal subsistence. 2. A faithful attendance on his instructions, a candid hearing and cordial reception of his message. 3. Recognizing their Pastor as a guide and ruler in the house of God; and obeying and submitting to him in the Lord. 4. Honoring him with their love and confidence. 5. A habit of praying for him. As inferences it is remarked, 1. That the universal neglect of these duties will be fatal to the comfort and hopes of the Pastor. 2. The happiness of the people themselves will be promoted by observing them. 3. The glory of God. A few copies of this valuable Discourse may be had at Crocker & Brewster’s, or at Cummings & Hilliard’s. Also at Whipple & Lawrence’s, of Salem.

**MEMOIRS OF JANE TAYLOR.**

We are happy to announce to the public, that Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, of this city, have in press, and will speedily publish, the Memoirs and poetical remains of the late JANE TAYLOR, with extracts from her correspondence. By her brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor. The London edition comprises two volumes 12 mo. of more than three hundred pages each; which will in this edition be included entire in a single volume, of about the same number of pages as one of the above.

**Tract Society.**—The Baptist Evangelical Tract Society of Massachusetts, at their late annual meeting, voted to become auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

On Wednesday of last week, the Rev. HENRY WOOD, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church and congregation in Goldsboro, N. H. and at the same time Rev. JACOB LITTLE of Boston, as an evangelist.

At Middlebury, Vt., on the tenth of May 1826, Messrs. Wm. M. King and Samuel K. Reed were ordained by the Presbytery of Louisville as Evangelists to preach the Gospel.

We understand that the Rev. Daniel A. Clark, late of Amherst, Mass., has accepted a call to settle as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Bennington, Vt., and that his installation will take place on Wednesday the 14th inst.

The “New Hampshire Repository,” published at Concord, & the “New England Observer,” at Keene, are to be united under the name of *Repository & Observer*. The united paper will be published at Concord, and edited by Rev. J. M. Putnam, who at present publishes the Observer.

**POLITICAL AND OCCASIONAL.**

**LATE FROM EUROPE.**

By the ship Congress, arrived at this port on Saturday last, London papers have been received to May 6th. On the 5th of May a bill passed the House of Commons enabling ministers to bring landed cash into the market, to the amount of 500,000 quarters—the operation of the measure being confined however to two months.

The disorders in consequence of the distress in the manufacturing towns appear to have been somewhat abated. A meeting, at which Mr. May, M.P., was held at the City of London Tavern, on the 24th of May, at which measures were adopted for procuring contributions for the relief of the sufferers. The King subscribed £2000, the Marquis of Stafford, the Duke of Northumberland, and others, £1000 each, and many individuals £500, and smaller sums.

The people of Belgium have begun to form a volunteer corps, to be called *The Free Legion*, for the purpose of aiding the Greeks. It is to embark as soon as possible, at Antwerp or Ostend, for Greece.

The merchants of Antwerp and Hague have refused to sell all warlike munitions to the agents of the Pacha of Egypt. It is stated in the Constitutionnel, that since the first of January 2000 officers of the French army, disgusted at the conduct of ministers, had solicited leave to retire.

**GOOD NEWS FROM GREECE—If true.**

By the Desdemona from Havre, we have files of Le Constitutionnel to the 29th of April, inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following glorious news from Greece.

Corfu, April 5.—The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the history of Greece has been dissipated—Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his army by his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glantera and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three boys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, he died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with great and unexpected success.]

Under the date of Ancona, April 16, confirms the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favour of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions, from which the enemies of liberty expect their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing has become more regular, and returning to order.

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#### MORE PARTICULARS FROM COLOMBIA.

The National Congress furnishes us with the proclamation of General Paez, which he published on being restored to his command in Valencia, and also the proceedings of the municipal government of Caracas, by which they acknowledge his authority.

A cording to our expectations, this affair, which at first might appear like a formal rebellion, presents itself, on closer acquaintance, under an aspect calculated, in a great measure, to allay all serious apprehension. The fact that the authority of Paez has been acknowledged by the corporations of Valencia and Caracas, has little to alarm us, when it is recollected that they were his accusers before the general government. The reason of their assent to his restitution evidently is, that they were intimidated by the disorderly disposition of the soldiers, who had already committed several murders. Indeed the preservation of order is expressed to be their object, in the official declarations published by both those cities.—N. Y. D. Abc.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**—Committee to whom was referred sundry resolutions from the States of Maine, Indiana and Louisiana, relating to amendments of the Constitution of the United States, were, at their request, discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

**House.**—On the third ballot, the House made a choice of the Hon. Nathaniel Stiles of Salem, to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James Lloyd. He had 112 votes; Webster 78, C. Jackson 12, and 6 for other candidates.

The Senate, on its part, made choice of Brigadier General Francis Pickens, of Charleston, S. C., to be Major General of the 6th division of the Militia, in concurrence with the House.

Mr. SLOCUM, of D., submitted an order for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of taxing the property of Ministers of the Gospel; an additional tax on Bachelors, after they arrived at a certain age; and also, any other property or persons, which are exempted from taxation. Laid on the table.

#### SUMMARY.

**Fire in Portland Me.**—On Sunday morning last, between 2 and 3 o’clock, a fire commenced in a new unoccupied store of Mr. Joseph Thaxter, in Fore Street, and extended into Union Street, consuming the buildings on both sides the street (except the corner one of the late Capt. Smith) Post office on the south. About 30 stores and other buildings, valued at about \$30,000, were consumed. The fire was supposed to be caused by an incendiary, and a woman has been taken up on suspicion.

It appears by the Havana weekly Report of the 27th ult. that there were eighty-six foreign vessels in that port on that day, of which sixty-seven were Americans, viz.: 17 ships, 39 brigs, and 11 schooners.

The capital at Washington, has already cost the nation about Two Million Dollars, and \$192,000 additional are demanded by the architects and workmen during the present year; and an additional sum of \$137,000 will be required next year.

The late House of Assembly of Connecticut consisted of 206 members; of these 126 were Farmers, 36 Merchants, 20 Lawyers, 18 Mechanics and Manufacturers, 6 Physicians.

The Report of the Committee of the Connecticut Legislature on the subject of the Bank of the State, brings several charges against the late President, George Hoadley, Esq., such as employing the funds of the Bank in speculations and adventures, unknown to the Directors and stockholders—making loans to a great extent, without their knowledge—extensive issues, &c. The case of Mr. Hoadley is to become a matter of legal investigation.

The expenditure of the town of Providence the year past, amounted to \$47,808, of which \$6731 were expended for the support of schools, and \$7797 for the support of the poor.

The keel of a sloop of war was laid at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, on Friday inst.

A Mineral Spring has been recently discovered in Douglas, Mass., near the Meeting-house.

Western Canal Flour is selling at Albany at \$3, 75 per barrel, and owing to the extreme depression in the Albany and New York markets, a considerable quantity of the Genesee flour has been recently sent to Montreal.

**Fish for manure.**—The Sag Harbor Corroctor, says “at Riverhead, on Monday week, the sea under the command of Capt. N. Youngs, drew to the shore 1,500,000 of a species of small fish called ‘Moss Bunkers.’ From the same paper we learn ‘there have been taken at the same place, within three weeks, about 9,000,000 of the above kind of fish, which at one dollar per 1000 will amount to \$9000.’ These fish are used for manure, and 100,000 are calculated to make the poorest land produce twenty bushels per acre.

The Brig Maria-Elizabeth, arrived at N. Y. on Thursday of last week from Hamburg, brought about one hundred and eighty Saxony Merino Sheep.

The travelling fare from N. Y. city to Buffalo, a distance of 450 miles, is said to be only twelve dollars.

**Indians.**—A species of worm, commonly called the army worm, has made its appearance in the neighborhood of New Albany, in such formidable numbers as to defy every effort of the farmers to check their progress, eating down whole fields, and destroying every vestige of wheat and timothy. The young corn has been also much injured.

In Sandwich and Falmouth, Mass. the canker-worm has made sad ravages among the apple-trees.

Locusts in swarms have made their appearance in Hudson and vicinity. It is said to be the 17 years since they visited that section in any considerable numbers.

In New-Jersey 45,000 acres of woodlands have been run over with fire, and upwards of 8000 cords of wood prepared for the market have been burnt, and a number of cattle destroyed.

**A Boat Race** took place, Charleston, S. C. on the 21st ult. between a North Carolina galli skiff and a New-York boat: in which the latter was beaten.

**Great Hunt.**—We understand that fifteen hundred and forty Shad were taken at a single draught on Monday last, at the Jefferson fishing place in Chatham, opposite Upper Houses.

A party of young men who recently went from Paris, Me. on a squirrel hunt, returned with game to the number of 2276—skunks, raccoons, furs, woodchucks, squirrels, badgers, owls, woodpeckers, cat-birds, &c. The paper does not inform us how large the party was, nor how long they were out—but that surely has something to do with the story.

**Snakology.**—The Belvidere Apollo mentions the exhibition of a collection of two hundred rattlesnakes, at Murrie’s Tavern in that place. They are worthy of the attention of the naturalist; being, probably, the finest and largest collection of living Rattlesnakes ever seen in this country. They have all been caught within the last few hours, principally in the counties of Pike and Wayne, Pa. and are now on their way to Philadelphia.—N. Y. Spectator.

On heaving down the ship Thames for repairs in Sag Harbor, the blade of a sword fish was found in her keel. The sword had penetrated between the main and false keel, forcing the one from the other upwards of two inches, although secured together by seven 8 inch copper bolts, the heads of which was of sound oak 12 by 3 1/2 inches.

A water dog in Philadelphia, seeing a boy in the river attempting to swim with the aid of a pair of corks, pounced upon them and succeeded in tearing them from beneath the boy, who inevitably must have been drowned had it not been for the timely aid of those present.

A merchant at Newport, Herkimer Co. N. Y., in a state of intoxication, murdered his wife on the 1st inst. by cutting her throat with a knife. She was a lady highly esteemed, 35 years old, and the mother of five children.

**Inquest.**—Jeremiah McCarthy, the Irishman, mentioned in yesterday’s paper as having been committed to the house of correction for being a drunkard, was found a few hours ago he was locked up, perfectly dead and cold. On examining his body, the physicians found he had taken, as they supposed, one of his stockings, torn it in pieces and stuffed it into his throat and choked himself to death. The finding of the jury was, that he came to his death by choking himself with some woollen substance by stuffing it into his throat.

**Strange doings.**—Letters from Kentucky state, that when Beauchamp, convicted of the murder of Col. Sharpe, was brought up for sentence, his counsel adduced, in arrest of judgment, a law of Kentucky, which, by construction, requires the law which inflicted the punishment of death, to be repealed, and provides that no person shall be executed for murder after the 12th Jan. 1825. The Judge, notwithstanding, sentenced him to be executed on the 7th July. The letters state, that all men of high legal attainments, consider the law to have been repealed.

The persons who lately shot the Elephant in Rhode-Island, have been detected, and found over on trial.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Cheesey to Miss Eliza H. Rea; Mr. Wm. Ward Stone to Miss Helen Scott; Mr. George Shain to Miss Elizabeth Moorhead; Mr. Ozias Goodwin to Miss Margaret Chapman; Mr. J. H. Perry to Miss Susan Durgin; Mr. Chas. F. Scholte to Mrs. Joanna Classen. In Newburyport, Mr. Dexter Ware to Miss Mary C. Smith. In Roxbury, Mr. Joseph L. Cobb, of Boston, to Miss Eliza, eth M. S. Watson.—In Newton, Mr. Charles R. Hunnewell to Miss Arvilla Lyon.—In Salem, Capt. Samuel Varney to Miss Mary Archer; Mr. Ephraim Emerson to Miss Mary Ann Sage; Mr. Jacob Dennis to Miss Ann Russell; Mr. Benjamin Bartlett to Mrs. Mary Ann Peabody.

rick.—In Taunton, Mr. Jesse Dean to Miss Mary Pratt. In Granby, Mr. Orlando Chapin to Miss Mary Dickinson. In South Hadley, Mr. Seth Smith of Granby, to Miss Sarah Judd.—In Conway, Mr. John Adams to Miss Mary Clark.—In Newburyport, Capt. James Witham to Miss Elizabeth P. Barker.

Mr. Marblehead, Capt. Thomas Barker, a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, aged 70, to Mrs. Grace Swan, aged 68. At Paris, Le Marquis de Blaise, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, to Miss Maria Matilda, daughter of Hon. William Bingham, of the United States.

#### DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Lucy Wyeth Coolidge, aged 19, eldest daughter of Mr. Jones C.; Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Mr. Wm. H. 24; Mr. David Mansfield, 22; Mr. Richard Hall, 46; Mr. Obed Robbins, 40; Mr. Sumner Bates, 34; Mr. James Phillips, 48; Mr. Oliver Sampson, late of Winchester, N. H. 46; widow Mary Tugb, 29; Mrs. Noah Stoddard, 15, death by accident; Mr. Luther Griggs, 39; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. S. Sampson, 34.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Eunice Wilde, 51, wife of Hon. Judge W.—In Roxbury, Mr. Noah Kingsbury, 68.—In Dorchester, Mr. George Pierce, 42.—In Charlestown, Mrs. Eleanor Chaney, 65, wife of Lieut. John C. of Dunstable. In Newton, Mr. Eliza, wife of Mr. Daniel Tuffe, 84.

Report, Mrs. Sarah Horton, relict of the late Daniel H. Esq. 82.—In Marblehead, Mr. Thomas Porter, 65.—In Quincy, Mr. Priscilla Appleton, widow of John A. Esq. late of Salem, 70.—In Hingham, Mr. John A. Esq. 75.—In Braintree, Oliver Stearns, Hawk Fearing Esq. 75.—In South Scituate, Miss Betsey W. Dyer, 20, daughter of Mr. John D.—In Grafton, Mrs. Moses Levitt, 55. His death was occasioned by a small cut on the knee.—In Pawtucket, Col. Eliphalet Slack, 83.—In Millbury, 10th inst. much lamented, Mr. Orra Goodrich, 32.

In New Haven, Conn. Rev. JEDIDIAH MOSES, D. D. LL. D. the Geographer.—In New York, C. M. Thomas Smith, Printer, 22.—In New-York, Mr. Moses Gomez, 82.—In Trenton, N. J. Gen. John Beatty, 78.—Deaths in the New-York Hospital, Wm. Howard, 45; John G. Clark, Boston, 37; Matthew Butler, Mass. 68; Samuel Fisher, do. 41; Benj. Ennis, Rhode Island.

In the Prison at Detroit, where he had been confined on a charge of being accessory to the murder of a Saginaw Indian, Akkikam, one of the most despicable and influential forgers of criminals of modern times. He had risen, by the head of a numerous and powerful tribe, to the rank of a chief.

At Humphreysville, Conn. on Sunday, the 11th inst. a young man of the name of Scoville with several others, went into a bath, and being unable to swim was drowned.

Deaths in Boston, week before last, 20, viz. males 14, females 6. Last week, 19, viz. Accidental, 1—Burn, 1—Consumption, 1—Dropsy, 1—Dropsy in the Head, 1—Dropsy in the Chest, 1—Inflammation in the Bowels, 1—Lung Fever, 1—Rheumatism, 1—Scarlet Fever 1—Suicide, 1—Unknown, 1—Stillborn, 1. Males 12—Females 7.

#### MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Episcopal Missionary Society will be held in St. Paul’s Church, Boston, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o’clock. At which time, to hear the report of the Directors; after which several Addresses will be made on the subject of Missions. There will be a collection at the close of the services. The friends of Missions generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Society will meet at the same place in the afternoon of the same day, at five o’clock, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts will be held in St. Paul’s Church, Boston, on Wednesday the 21st inst. Divine service to commence at 9 o’clock, A. M. B. C. CUTLER, Sec’y.



## POETRY.

## THE EVENING HOUR.

There is a magic spirit in that calm,  
Which comes with evening, when the air is balm;  
When hush, little birds, on bush and tree,  
Are singing out the day so pleasantly;  
When bees are gone to rest, and the sweet flowers  
Have closed their purple cups; when gentle showers  
Of dew are falling, and the night-birds' cries  
Are heard, as high the lonely wanderer flies.  
This is the hour, when nature's silent call  
Invites to solemn thought—then over all  
She throws a witching charm. Oh, I have felt  
In such a spell as if the heart would melt,  
When the last robin's note has past my ear,  
In some lone lane, which youth had rendered dear!  
An angel's voice could scarce have told me more  
From silent earth thro' the more silent sky,  
Till, lost to life, it breath'd eternity.

How wondrous strange the music of the heart,  
When careless nature plays her skillful part!  
Musing at twilight hour, my heedless eye  
Has stood in tears, and yet I knew not why.  
My heart has heav'd, and the mysterious spell  
Has fill'd me full of grief, but I could tell  
No reason of my sorrow—yet I've thought  
I wept that birds and humble flowers taught  
Such wisdom, so divine, so full of God,  
While we, vile men! the path of folly trod.  
And then to linger till the dark, blue plains  
Of heaven were lighted with a thousand flames,  
Has written sacred truth upon my mind,  
Which time can never blot.—He must be blind  
Who, in night's solemn walk, cannot discern  
A God, for whom those golden altars burn!  
Oh, if mankind would leave their angry  
They would mistake no more; truths so divine  
Come with the twilight hour, and thro' the evening shroud!

## MISCELLANY.

## From a late Calcutta paper.

## NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

An important step towards the complete civilization of the natives of India has been attained in the establishment of a seminary at Calcutta, for the education of native girls. This society, called the Ladies Society for Native Female Education, has been established about two years, has become very popular among all ranks of society, and is gaining rapid accessions of strength. It was commenced by members of the Established Church, and numerous were the difficulties which surrounded it at its commencement; yet persevering zeal has triumphed over these difficulties until every doubt has been hushed by success. In 1822, Mrs. Wilson began the labor of instruction under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society, and during that year eight schools were opened, containing 300 children; the second year was increased to 300; and during the third year to about 500, when the above society was formed, and Mrs. Wilson was joined in her labors by two other instructors. Thus in the space of four years more than 500 native females have been brought under a course of instruction, and have made fair progress in reading, writing, and needle work. We copy from the India Gazette the following account of a late examination of the schools, which will be read with delight by every good man, and especially by the Christian.

"On Friday morning, Dec. 23rd, the fourth public examination of the girls was held in the Old Church room, in the presence of the Right Honorable Lady Amherst, Patroness of the Society, the Honorable Miss Amherst, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, Mrs. Harrington, the venerable archdeacons of Calcutta and Bombay, several of the Clergy, ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, together with Rajah Baidenath Roy, Rajah Shikhsen, and a large body of native gentlemen. The children were examined in suitable school books, which gave an account of the fall of man and his redemption, and of the commandments of the Lord's Prayer, &c. &c. Several parts of the New Testament, and others read in the Bengalee map. After this specimen of their sewing was exhibited, a sampler of needle work was presented to the Lady Patroness as a mark of gratitude for the zeal she has manifested in the cause. A pair of Bands were presented to the Lord Bishop, and another pair to the archdeacon Corie, as a specimen of the children's progress. During the examination, Rajah Baidenath came forward in the noble spirit of liberality and gave a donation of Rs. 20,000, (Twenty Thousand Rupees,) to forward the cause of Native Female Education in the erection of a Central School. The ladies having been apprized of his intention, had prepared an elegant sampler, in which were marked, 'May every blessing attend the generous Rajah Baidenath'—the sampler was presented to the Rajah by the Lord Bishop to the great admiration and interest of the ladies and gentlemen who favored the meeting with their presence. After the examination the friends proceeded to inspect a large and elegant assortment of fancy articles, which had been presented by ladies in Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, and which were offered for sale to assist the funds of this great and good cause. The conduct of the ladies who have so zealously aided the work is indeed highly praiseworthy; for no less than eight hundred Rupees have been realized on this occasion for articles, which have been prepared by ladies in and near Calcutta during the past year. It may no doubt be expected that the noble example which the native gentlemen in Calcutta have before them in the splendid donation of Rajah Baidenath, will soon produce its proper effect, in leading others to appropriate a portion of their immense wealth, either to the same object or to the support of other useful institutions which have in view the good of their fellow-men.

"After the examination a collection was made, amounting to 500 Rupees, which added to the sum realized by articles sold, and the noble donation of Rajah Baidenath, amounted to 21,300 Sicca rupees."

## SLAVERY.

On the 18th March, in the French Chamber of Peers, a law being under discussion for the prevention of crimes, in the ports of the Levant and the Barbary States, M. de Chateaubriand proposed an amendment, by which it should be declared a misdemeanor or crime, according to the aggravation of the case, punishable under the law against trading in black slaves, for French subjects, and French ships, for French subjects, to trade in slaves, under any pretext, in the ports of the Levant or Barbary. This amendment was supported by the mover in two speeches, and by Mr. Lainé, and opposed by the keeper of the seals, M. de Chateaubriand said, that if the law which prescribed penalties for being concern-

ed in trade of the blacks, had said only the trade in slaves, he should have had no amendment to propose. But as the prohibition extended only to the trade of black slaves, he would suppose that a vessel, loaded with negroes, should sail from Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli, and carry its odious cargo to Alexandria, the captain might be informed against and punished, under the law of 1818, but if at the same time another vessel should arrive at the same port, loaded with the unhappy Greek slaves, taken on the devastated plains of Argos or Athens, no information could be brought against the accomplices of such a crime. The laws would punish, in the same place, in the same port, and at the same house, the captain who should sell a black man, and would suffer to escape him who should trade in the white man. "It is matter of public notoriety," said he, "that women, children, and old men, have been transported in vessels belonging to civilized nations, to be sold as slaves in the different bazzars of Europe, Asia, and Africa. These women, children, and old men, are of the white race, the unhappy mother land of civilization, which would disquiet to recall recollections which would disquiet to recall the horror inspired by the trade in negro slaves; but I speak before Christians; I speak before the venerable prelates of a church lately persecuted. When they tear a negro from his forests, he is transported to a civilized country; he finds chains there it is true; but religion, which can do nothing for his liberty in this world, although it has declared the abolition of slavery; religion, which cannot defend him against the passions of men, at least console the poor negro, and assures him of that deliverance in another life, which is found with the reprieve of all wrongs, with the Father of all mercies. But the inhabitants of the Barbary States, and the Archipelago, torn from the flames and ruins of their country, the wife taken from the embraces of her murdered husband, the infant torn from its mother, in whose arms it had been baptized,—all this race is civilized and Christian. To whom are they sold? To Barbary and Mahometanism. Here the religious crime is united to the civil and political crime, and the individual who commits it is guilty at the tribunal of the God of Christians, as well as at the tribunal of civilized nations; he is guilty of the apostacies which will follow from this traffic, disowned of Heaven, as well as responsible for the other miseries, which will be the inevitable consequences of it in this world."

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 85 to 64.

Question.—Is the negro permitted or enabled to learn the assurances of Religion?—*Nat. Gaz.*

## MANUMISSION.

Raleigh, (N. C.) May 30.—At the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, held last Fall, that respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing all the colored people held by them, that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect, and in consulting the wishes of the colored people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number desirous of going to Hayti; 136 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non slave-holding States of Ohio or Indiana—which we believe embrace the whole of the population of this description held by this Society, except a few who have formed family connexions which they are unwilling by removal to dissolve, and where the husband or wife is held by persons from whom they cannot be purchased.

We obtained this information from our friend Dr. Geo. Swaine, of Guilford Co. (as he passed through this city, a few days ago) who is deputed by his Society to attend to the embarkation & to supply the wants of that part of this population who have made choice of Hayti for their future home. They sail from our port of Beaufort, a few days hence, on board a vessel which has been engaged for the purpose, owned by Mr. Henry Cooke, of that place, and commanded by Capt. Thompson. The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia, and the 100 who wish to be removed to Ohio or Indiana, will also be sent there, the expense of the Society of Friends; the former by one of the first vessels to the African settlement; and the latter by means of wagons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed.

Besides the above mentioned colored people, we learn, that this Society have already sent off 61 persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the Indian Chief which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia, and 11 by another vessel which sailed about the same time to Africa.

It ought also to be mentioned to the credit of this Society, that it contributed \$800 to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its establishment.

## SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SERVANTS.

The first annual report of the Society in New York for the encouragement of faithful Domestic Servants, has just been published. It is a valuable document, and should be attentively perused by all who take an interest in the welfare of this class of our fellow citizens. It is supposed that from one sixth to one eighth part of the population of the city consists of domestic servants, and yet until this society was formed in May of last year, no special effort had been made to improve their character. The evils arising from this neglect are thus described in the report.

That the number of faithful and respectable servants in our city, has latterly been quite inadequate to our wants, is a fact as notorious as it is lamentable. This arises, partly from the very genius of our government, partly from the rapid growth of our city, partly from the facility with which a comfortable subsistence may be earned, in many stations which the pride of servants leads them to consider as being more reputable than their own; but mainly, from a love of incessant change, which characterizes nearly all, and attaches to many who would otherwise be accounted good servants. This restlessness of mind, and love of change, is especially true of the young and unwary female servants, which class constitutes a large portion of our domestics. By frequent removals, the desire to change is increased, and the ability to be useful is lessened; they are exposed by the variety of scenes and associates which they encounter, to powerful temptations, to evil conversation, to the contraction of habits inimical to the interests of their employers, and opposed to their own happiness. They become impatient of control or of advice, negligent of their duty, and, after wandering from place to place, deteriorating at every change, they not unfrequently end their days in the miserable hovel of vice. For a great length of time, domestic comfort has in this country been impaired by these causes; a hostile body has been found in the bosom of every family, mingling in all its concerns; but with a separate and opposite interest; and the evil, at all times, distressing, became, in the beginning of the last year, quite insupportable.

To remedy this evil the Directors have adopted a variety of measures. In the first place, a registry office has been opened in a central part of the city, in which the names of such servants as wish to procure places, & can produce satisfactory evidence of their good character, are entered. 2. Pre-

miums from five to twenty dollars each, are offered to such servants as may conduct, and by having themselves by their good conduct, and by having remained in their respective places, one, two, and three or more years. 3. A Bible is given with each premium; and 4. Measures are taken for procuring a large number of religious tracts particularly adapted to the case of servants, to be distributed among them.

We are happy to find that the Directors are disposed to lay so much stress on the religious instruction of servants. Real piety is the only remedy for the evils of which they complain. The sentiments expressed in the following paragraphs will commend themselves to the good sense of all our readers.

Each premium will be accompanied by a parchment Certificate, and a Bible will also be given to each of the successful candidates. It is hoped that this may be the means of leading many to read the inspired volume, from which alone men of all ranks and classes can learn to discharge their respective duties. If our servants were Christians in sincerity, we should have little cause of complaint, and every scheme for their improvement must be radically defective which does not directly aim to make them wise unto salvation, and to point their view beyond their obscure lot in this world, to the eternal holiness and happiness of heaven, where there is neither master nor servant, but where shall be one in our Almighty Redeemer.

In accordance with this view, the Managers have offered a premium of thirty dollars for the best tract, calculated for the instruction of Domestic Servants in their Moral and Religious Duties; and they indulge the hope, that the soundest heads and the readiest pens will be brought to reflect and to write upon this subject, and that an interest will be felt in it, proportioned rather to the importance of the object, than to the value of the offering. It is hoped that the time is not distant, when we shall have in our power to publish & distribute many of these little messengers of usefulness, and any donations of tracts, or of money, made towards the establishment of a fund for this purpose, will be thankfully received, and faithfully appropriated.

Every parent must be aware of the influence which servants may, and usually do acquire over the minds of children. And when we consider how powerful, and often how pernicious their example, in the tender season of childhood, all must agree in the importance of giving that influence a proper direction. This can only be done by the exercise of a more liberal, and a more Christian policy. Is it not, indeed, if mere selfishness were consulted, the surest way, the only way to make them better servants, by first making them better men and women? If any argument were necessary to establish this point, we are enabled to present it, in the gratifying circumstance, that a majority of the applicants for the highest premiums, are represented to be as remarkable for their piety, as for the faithful discharge of their secular duties. In accordance with this is the remark of the London Institution, that, "most of the servants who have lived 2, 5, 7, and 10 years in the same situations respectively, are spoken of by their mistresses as being conscientiously religious, and these stationary servants are chiefly found with employers who conduct their families on Christian principles."

By affording to servants frequent opportunities of moral and religious instruction; by teaching them their duty, and its connection with their true interests; by showing them that *character* is necessary to obtain a place, and that *consistency and faithfulness* are requisite to keep it; by teaching them, that to be a *respectable* servant, is to be a *respected* man; and by proving to them that neither their temporal or spiritual welfare will be indifferent to you, the influence of *character* will be preserved over all their conduct, without which there can be no excellence. If we thus practice, & if the heart be not callous to all correct feeling, we shall have faithful, discreet, and obliging servants, "showing all good fidelity," and perhaps some, for whose very sakes like the patriarch of old, we and our families may be blessed.

If masters will deceive the Society in the manner mentioned below, they certainly cannot complain if they are deceived in the character of the servants whom they obtain from the Society's office.

The faults that occasion bad servants are not seldom found in the treatment of employers, who do not always keep in mind the Divine precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Some cases have occurred, where, for the most venial offence, a servant has been suddenly discharged, and a fair character refused to be given. This is manifestly unjust, as well as impolitic. The opposite case, however, more frequently occurs, where employers will good-naturedly give a servant a certificate of good character, expressing all his valuable qualities and carefully concealing the bad one for which, perhaps, he has been discharged. This culpable reluctance to disclose the vices or defects of servants, doubtless arises from a mistaken benevolence towards them. But is it just to the good,—is it even kindness to the bad servant? On the contrary, it is not essentially practising a duplicity, which, while it sinks the servant deeper in folly or in guilt, by concealing his faults or his crime, subjects the employer to the same deception which he has assisted to practice upon others. Such mistaken kindness has sometimes proved nearly fatal to the quiet and happiness of a family. It is but a short time since such a good natured hypocrisy had nearly cost a mother the life of her child. The fault of the nurse was *intemperance*, which had been carefully concealed when inquiry was made, and not the hand of a stranger lifted from a gutter where she had fallen, the poor wretch and her helpless charge, the unhappy mother might have discovered it too late. In giving the character of this servant, the mantle of charity had been drawn, with undue kindness, over her besetting sin. A systematic course of conduct on the part of employers, at once firm and consistent, dignified and kind; conforming to the law of love, which teaches us to make due allowance for human infirmities, would tend to increase the happiness of both parties, and to promote that affectionate fidelity which it is the object of this Institution to cherish and to reward. In giving the character of a servant the *whole truth* should be rigidly stated, and any thing short of this is an abuse of the confidence reposed in us.

## THE LOCUSTS.

The accounts we have received from various parts of the Commonwealth, describe the drought as particularly distressing. Some of the wells have dried up; and even some of the mills, which are situated upon the rivers, are arrested or reduced in their operations by the want of water. The growing crops of rye, oats, clover, &c. are much injured in the fields. We have not had rain, since we last mentioned the drought, except a slight shower on Sunday night. But the weather-wise prophets say, that as the moon is now full, we may look out for plentiful showers. So mote it be.

Another peculiarity of this spring is, the vast number of locusts, which people many of the woods. The appearance of this noisy insect is said to be periodic; but observers occasionally differ as to the season of its return. Some say it is the 7th; others the 17th year. If it be either the one or the other, the phenomenon is strange enough; and its solution remains among "the things in heaven and earth, which are not dreamed of in our philosophy." They abound in the forests of oak; sometimes many of them swarming on one tree, and scarcely one tree whose foliage escapes the devourer. We have heard of their swarming in many parts; south of the James River, on the Pamunkey, as high up as the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, &c. In this neighbourhood, the locusts have cast their old shells; and they are in the act of depositing their eggs.—Plucking off the bark of the tree on which you see them, you will discover several longitudinal slits in the bark, almost in a line with each other; on opening which you find the rows of eggs lying under the bark. These eggs are white; and from their number promise a plentiful crop of the insect. The present Locust of the woods is different in several of its characters from the one which regularly visits our houses and yards in the autumn. The former has a body of a deep brown colour, and the edges of its gauze wings are of a deep yellow—the other is larger, and all its colours are much lighter, being greenish, &c. The former has a murmuring mournful note, something like that of the small frog; the latter utters the shrillest note known to us; so much so as apparently to make the interior of the ear to quiver with the agitation.

The Asiatic travellers tell us of the immense devastation which is occasioned by the swarms of locusts in those regions; eating up almost every species of herbage, shrub, and corn; and threatening man himself with a famine. We do not apprehend any such calamity from our present visitors. They have not yet attacked our fields; and will no doubt find leaves enough to subsist upon, until the heat of the summer or the drenching of the rains shall drive them away.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Messrs. Willis & Hallock.

Permit me through the medium of your paper, to acquaint the friends of this Seminary with the recent encouraging success of some of its agents; particularly that of Mr. Wales Lewis and Mr. Ralph S. Crampton. Intending to circulate the Annual Report of Receipts at the Treasury of this Institution, in which each donation will be noted in a separate item, I shall only solicit a place in your paper for the amount collected in each town visited by the Agents.

Mr. Lewis collected in Massachusetts. He obtained in

Fairhaven,	\$13 25	Leicester,	\$0 50
New Bedford,	10 25	Holiston,	36 85
Wareham,	10 25	Rutland,	24 22
Rochester,	20 63	Northampton,	65 02
Attleboro', cash,	33 80	Hatfield,	19 63
Subscription, 20	53 80	Hatfield,	52 37
Franklin,	70 00	Southampton,	41 04
Medway,	16 00	Westhampton,	18 75
Wrentham,	61 50	Easthampton,	8 60
Foxboro',	21 50	Stockbridge,	45 50
Easton,	123 75	Lee,	18 40
Alington,	82 51	South Hadley,	17 00
Weymouth,	27 19	Monson,	21 50
Braintree,	28 25	From a Soc. unknown,	12 52
Holliston,	15 00	From 7 other towns,	28 57
Hudson,	20 00	Bristol and Tiverton	16 00
Frammingham,	27 87	In Pawtucket, R. I.	16 50
Sherborn,	11 00	Clothing and bedding	
Hopkinton,	26 08	from the Dorcas Soc.	
Westboro',	55 05	city, in Sharon,	
Marlboro',	20 00	valued at	29 29
Military, cash,	75 08		
Subscriptions, 13	88 08		\$1226 81
Grafton,	29 77		

Beside the above amount, there have been received many valuable books; among which is a superb edition of *JOHANNES LIGHTFOOT, Opera Omnia*: printed at Rotterdam, 1686. This was presented by Rev. JONATHAN HOMER, of Newton, and, considering its antiquity, is in a state of admirable preservation.

Mr. Lewis visited a few towns in which he made no collections; but not because of unfriendly feelings on the part of the inhabitants. In some places, where a lively interest in the object of his mission, was manifested, collections had recently been made for other purposes. He reports that he uniformly received the kindest attention from ministers and others, and the most friendly aid in prosecuting the business of his tour. Every page of his journal furnishes clear testimony that it was written among friends.

Mr. Crampton spent the principal part of his agency in Vermont. He collected in

Bennington,	\$9 87	Georgetown,	8 25
Manchester,	12 56	St. Albans,	12 25
Dorset,	7 26	Jericho,	15 88
Rupert,	5 35	Watbury,	7 50
Warren,	22 85	Montpelier,	9 75
Granville, N. Y.	20 88	Danville,	10 25
Poultney,	4 89	Guildhall,	11 55
Castleton,	9 50	St. Johnsbury,	8 25
Rutland, E. parish,	20 84	Burlington,	12 60
Do. West parish,	14 89	Lansburgh,	20 00
Poultney,	8 98	In 9 other towns,	25 27
Orwell,	8 12	Lancaster, N. H.	13 77
Benson,	7 90	Bath,	9 00
Shoreham,	8 04	In 2 other towns,	3 25
New-Haven,	7 24		
Hicesburgh,	11 50		\$363 40

A part of the amount received in the eastern part of Vermont, and in New-Hampshire, was on a former subscription.

In places where the Institution was known Mr. Crampton found a favourable state of feeling, and in such had received but little information, respecting its character and operations, he generally found a readiness to listen to his remarks. And in a few towns only, where he presented his solicitations, did he fail of obtaining contributions.

Others, who have been engaged in collecting for the funds of this Institution, have had the satisfaction of discovering a growing confidence in its utility, and a more cheerful readiness to aid its operations; still its funds are insufficient to support so extensive and powerful an influence as the urgent necessities of a sinful and dying world demand. It is, however, with grateful pleasure I make known the fact, that within a few months the state of the treasury has been so far improved, that more young men can now be received upon the charity foundation. And, in connexion with this information, it may be of service to those who may turn their thoughts to this Seminary, to know that the regular term of study is four years; that beneficiaries are allowed about sixty dollars a year; or, in other words, their board, lodging, room and washing are provided, the expense of which is about that sum per annum. One half of the amount advanced for a beneficiary, together with interest, is to be refunded as soon as he may find it convenient after completing his studies.

DANIEL PIKE, Treasurer of Bangor Theological Seminary.

Bangor, Me. June 2, 1826.

P. S. Should the publishers of Newspapers feel disposed to insert this article, by so doing they will promote the cause of Christian charity, and oblige the writer. D. P.

\* This sum was deposited with Messrs. Crocker & Brewster of Boston.

At a meeting of the Lutheran Synod held at the Susquehanna, on the 20th ult., 32 clergymen and 24 lay delegates being present, six candidates for admission were examined and accepted. Several missionaries were appointed to visit the destitute brethren in the West.

Bias being asked how a man should order his life, answered, "As if a man might live long, or die quickly."

Faith is the only bank upon which one may draw with the greatest boldness, when his calamities are at their height.

## GOOD EFFECTS OF THE BIBLE.

From the Speech of Rev. Mr. WHEELER, of Wrentham, before the American Bible Society, May 11, 1826.

Allow me to add, if testimony can be wanting, one more evidence of the good effect of distributing the Holy Scriptures, by the relation of a little occurrence in the neighborhood of Green Mountains. I heard it related by a clergyman in my neighborhood, and will give it in substance from his lips. "In the spring of 1816," he observed, "I was called to preach Sabbath in a town in the northern part of Vermont, and the next morning, though in great haste, determined to spend a little time in seeking out some of those who had the greatest cause to say, 'No man careth for my soul.' Among other places, I was attracted by the smoke arising from a potash, (a small manufactory of potash,) and on entering found a person at his occupation, I inquired if he made it his business to attend to the interests of his soul. He said, No, he had no time for that. I asked him if he kept a Bible. He said, No, he could not get one. He had a wife and seven children, and could scarcely find food and clothing for them. But would you read a Bible, if you had one? He said, I think I should sometimes. I then took from my pocket, and told him it was not mine, but the property of the Bible Society, and begged him to read it and pray over it. I gave it to him, and he was a profane, wicked, debauched man. Sometime after, as I happened to pass that way, I called to see him, and found both him and his wife rejoicing in the Savior they had found their Bible, and striving to imitate him by a better, humble, and pious life, and their children ready to inquire, 'What must we do to be saved.' For several years, when passing that way, I always inquired after this poor man, and found he persevered in living according to the rule of his Bible. I was told by his employer who one day urging another person to purchase a Bible, who did not own one, but who refused with much indifference, that this poor man being pressed to it, said with a sigh, 'Once I had no Bible, but now I could better go without the last rag of clothing than live without my Bible.' The father of this poor man was once possessed of property and influence in one of the New England States, and was a colonel in the revolutionary war, but became reduced, and his children sunk to a level with the lowest state of society. As this man spent himself for the liberties of his country, who would withhold the dollar that should save his poor lost son from eternal bondage, and thus re-give a patriot to his country and servant to his God?"

## HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.

AN Exposition of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Wherein each chapter is summed up in ten texts; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sacred text, and largely illustrated, with Practical Remarks and Observations. By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel. A NEW Edition: edited by Rev. G. BURDER, and Rev. J. NEWBURN, A.M. With a Preface by the Author, by Rev. SAMUEL PALMER.

The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, in his valuable introduction to the study of the Scriptures, says, that it is generally known, that no so just and extensive, that needs no recommendation.

CONDITIONS.—The work will be published in three large Super Royal Octavo Volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one third more matter than contained in Scott's Commentary; & delivered to subscribers in volumes, at Three shillings and Six pence per volume, well done up in strong boards; or Four shillings per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every two months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every ten subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made in the receipt of each volume.

It is particularly requested that clergymen and others will direct a line, post paid, to R. P. & C. Widdowson, wholesale and retail Booksellers, Washington Street, Boston—as soon as possible.

## FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY AT BROOKFIELD.

THE unexpected patronage which this Seminary has received at the present time, has induced the Trustees to endeavor to enlarge the plan of its operations for the remainder of the season. They have accordingly engaged a able and experienced Lecturer, with an extensive acquaintance with the languages, and a valuable collection of minerals, to deliver full complete courses of Lectures in CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY. In Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, every requisite is to be supplied, and to be illustrated by apparatus and experiments. The Trustees believe that they are now able to give thorough and as extensive a course of instruction in Natural, Intellectual, and Moral Sciences, as is given at most of our Colleges. Several new boarding-houses, occupied by gentle families, will be open for the reception of young ladies the next term, and particular attention will be paid to manners and morals. All the branches of a literary and polite education are taught.

The next term will commence the 3d of July.

Brookfield, May 23, 1826.

## NEWARK INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS extensive and flourishing establishment is in operation, under the superintendence and instruction of LIVINGSTON VANDERKAM, assisted by female instructors. After suitable preparatory instructions (if necessary) the Introductory Department, a regular and systematic plan of instruction, divided into Two Courses, is designed to enter a complete system of a Young Ladies' education in the English, Scientific and Ornamental branches.

The Second Course of 3 years, is devoted to the study of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

Diplomas awarded at the completion of each course.

Regular Courses of Lectures upon Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany.

The Establishment is furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical apparatus and a Cabinet of Minerals.

Gloves and a very extensive assortment of the latest and most approved Maps for the constant use of the pupils.

The Class in Natural History will be favoured with more than 650 elegant coloured copper-plate engravings on the science.

No expense has been spared by the Trustees to bring the Establishment (as it respects advantages) to an equal standing with the first in our country; and from his experience as an Instructor and his entire devotedness to the interests of his pupils, he hopes to secure the entire approbation of his patrons.

Satisfactory references given, if required.

Extensive accommodations for Boarders in the fine and airy mansions of Newark, where every attention will be paid to morals and manners.

Newark is one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States. Situated 9 miles west of the city of New York, between which places, post-coaches are passing, passing almost every hour of the day.

Newark, New Jersey, April 21.

## GENTLE BOARDING.

FOUR or five respectable Gentlemen, or Gentlemen's wives, can be accommodated with a Parlour & Chamber pleasantly situated. Also a Basement room for a Physician. Inquire at No. 3 Morton Place, New York.

## NEW ROOT AND SHOE STORE.

THOMAS CRANE WALES, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Store (formerly occupied by Amos Fitch,) No. 22 Court Street, directly opposite